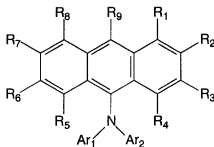


### REMARKS

Claims 1-17, 29 and 31-33 have been cancelled.

Claims 1-12, 14, 18-28, and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as their invention.

The only independent claim remaining is claim 18. Amended claim 18 requires that the first component of the mixture contains a non-emissive aminoanthracene compound of the formula:



wherein:

R<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>9</sub> are individually hydrogen, fluoro, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, unbranched alkyl or substituted unbranched alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, branched alkyl or substituted branched alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, cyclic alkyl or substituted cyclic alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 40 carbon atoms, heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic, alkenyl or substituted alkenyl, alkoxy or substituted alkoxy, aryloxy or substituted aryloxy, aromatic hydrocarbon or substituted aromatic hydrocarbon; Ar<sub>1</sub> and Ar<sub>2</sub> are individually aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 40 carbon atom.

Amended claim 18 also specifically sets forth the dipole moment of the second host component being larger than that of the first component and further specifies that the dopant of the luminescent layer has a bandgap smaller than that of both the first and second components of the host and providing emission centers wherein the dopant produces blue, blue-green, green, green-yellow, or yellow light. As amended the claim does not refer to substantial components of red light. The Declaration of Kevin Klubek shows that there is increased efficiency and increased lifetime without negatively impacting color purity.

Claim 1-12, 14, 18-28, and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The term “without producing substantial components of red light” has been deleted from the claim as it is not necessary to describe the present invention. One skilled in the art would clearly understand that blue, blue-green, green, green-yellow, or yellow light would not have substantial components of red light. The support for color purity is substantiated by the declaration of Kevin Klubek.

Claim 9, 10, 25, and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for failing to comply with the enablement requirement.

Claims 9 and 10 have been cancelled. As noted above, the term “substantial components of red light” have been cancelled. However, the claim does require that the dopant produces blue, blue-green, green, green-yellow, or yellow light. Clearly, one skilled in the art would know not to produce a coumarin that produced red light, but only coumarins that produce blue, blue-green, green, green-yellow, or yellow light. This selection is clearly within the skill of one skilled in the art. See the Klubek declaration. The term “substantial” has been deleted from claim 18.

Claims 1-12, 14, 18-28, and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh et al. (US Pub. No. 2003.0118866) in view of Chen et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0247937).

The Examiner is correct in pointing out that Oh et al. disclose a light emitting layer having two host materials. Amended claim 18 specifies a combination including two host components, one of which is an aminoanthracene with single diarylamine substituents that produces unexpected results that are not deriveable from the Oh et al. cited reference. Claim 18 requires a host of the luminescent layer to include the first component and the second component to have a dipole moment larger than that of the first component; and a dopant having a bandgap smaller than that of both the first and second components of the host and providing emission centers wherein the dopant produces blue, blue-green, green, green-yellow, or yellow

light. The unexpected results of improved efficiency, improved lifetime and excellent retention of color purity (non-emissive host) are set forth in the Klubek Declaration.

Chen does teach as the Examiner indicates different luminescent dyes for the luminescent layer of an OLED including specific coumarin and quinacridone derivatives. There is nothing in Chen et al. which suggests the advantage of using the host components set forth in amended claim 18. Assuming Chen et al. can be combined with Oh et al. there is still no suggestion or motivation for the structure set forth in claim 18.

The remaining claims all depend on claim 18 and should be allowed with it.

It is believed that these changes now make the claims clear and definite and, if there were any problems with these changes, Applicants' attorney would appreciate a telephone call.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that none of the references, taken singly or in combination, disclose the claimed invention. Accordingly, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance, the notice of which is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Attorney for Applicant(s)

Registration No. 22,363

Raymond L. Owens/djw  
Rochester, NY 14650  
Telephone: 585-477-4653  
Facsimile: 585-477-4646

If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.